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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/990,005	PARRY, TRAVIS J.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	KAMAL B. DIVECHA	2151	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 June 2006</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

Response to Arguments

Claims 1-22 are pending in this application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The 35 USC 112, second paragraph rejection has been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments filed June 07, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response filed, applicant argues in substance that:

a.   The examiner is misreading and misinterpreting the teachings of the specification of the present application and scope and coverage of the claim (remarks, page 8).

In response to argument [a], examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant because the examiner is not misreading or misinterpreting the teachings of the specification but the examiner is just giving the claims the broadest interpretation based on the MPEP § 904.01.

b.   The first imaging device displaying the list of other imaging devices as being configured itself by the management facility is supported, at least, by paragraphs [0024]-[0034] and figures 2, 3A and 3B of the present application (remarks, page 9).

In response to argument [b], examiner continues to disagree with the applicant because there is simply no teaching of the fact where the imaging device is configured itself. Applicant cited fig. 2, 3A and 3B, however the browser is operating on separate machine. Therefore it is unclear as to how the process above is achieved.

c.   The imaging device and its processor being adapted to transmit the configuration to a network address of at least one of the other imaging devices of the stored list is supported, at least, by paragraphs [0040], [0025-0027] (remarks, page 10).

In response to argument [c], the cited passage by the applicant refers to the term "address" and not "a network address", as these two terms can be interpreted distinctly. For example: the term "address" can be URL address of the website or a web page and the term "network address" can be the physical or IP address of the said device.

d. The examiner's statement is contradictory (remarks, page 11).

In response to argument [d], applicant stated the examiner's statement is contradictory, however applicant failed to provide an indication as to where the examiner's statement is contradictory.

e. Schlonski does not disclose the management program as being resident on the imaging device being configured (remarks, page 15).

In response to argument [e], examiner continues to disagree with the applicant for the at least following reasons:

Applicant's definition of Imaging Device

Based on the applicant's specification, devices such as printers, projectors, displays, faxes, multi-function copiers, terminals and other such devices, are typically networked in modern environment (applicant specification, pg. 1 paragraph 2 and pg. 4-5 paragraph 19). That is, the devices above are considered or can be interpreted as "imaging devices".

Embedded web server, management facility and http Interface

According to applicants disclosure (specification page 5, [0020]),

"Management facility is defined as in the form of the embedded webserver, and requires the administrator to only surf to the imaging device with a browser to access the management

facility". In other words, management facility is simply an http interface or a web page or a web site of an imaging device and/or embedded webserver that can be accessed through the browser.

Schlonski expressly teaches "Once the various printers are discovered, it is desirable for the system administrator to be able to <u>inspect the web page of any individual printer</u> to make sure that any particular printer is functioning properly...<u>many conditions of the an individual printer can be observed or altered through the embedded web page of the printer</u>..." (pg. 2 [0025]).

The management program or facility as being resident on the imaging device being configured is clearly discernable from the above teachings.

f.   In Schlonski, the imaging device displaying the list of other imaging device is not disclosed as being <u>configured itself</u> by the management facility (remarks, page 16).

First, there is no indication in the amended claims of an imaging device displaying a list of other imaging devices as being **configured itself** by the management facility.

Secondly, the management program of Schlonski is disclosed as being resident on the imaging device being configured, such that the administrator is required to surf across a network with a browser to utilize the management program through the imaging devices embedded webserver.

Figure 4 of Schlonski explicitly indicates a system that surfs across a network with a web browser and utilizes the embedded web server of the imaging devices in order to configure or update the configuration of the imaging device.

Third, the specification fails to provide any support of the aforementioned limitations (see the 35 USC 112, first paragraph rejection).

g.   The applicant respectfully disagrees and maintains as stated before that in the

system disclosed by fig. 4 and [0027], pg. 3 of Schlonski, <u>the administrator does not surf</u>

<u>with the browser across a network to a management facility resident on a first imaging</u>

<u>device,</u> but directly enters and utilizes a management program on a workstation.

Therefore, applicant continues to respectfully maintain <u>that the management program of</u>

<u>Schlonski is not disclosed as being resident on the imaging device being configured, such</u>

<u>that the administrator is required to surf across a network with a browser to utilize the</u>

<u>management program through the imaging devices embedded webserver and that the</u>

<u>workstation displaying the list of other imaging devices is also not disclosed as being</u>

<u>configured itself by the management facility</u> (remarks, page 17, page 20).

In response to argument [g], examiner continues to disagree with the applicant because

Schlonski clearly teaches the subject matter set forth above.

In addition to figure 4 above, Page 3, [0027] of Schlonski teaches "...once the user

interface is created and displayed to the system administrator on computer 12, <u>the web site of</u>

<u>any particular printer on the network can be accessed by the administrator</u> simply by clicking in

the internet address on the displayed list. Then, if it is desired to check or alter a condition or

function of a particular printer or network, <u>this can be carried out directly through the web page</u>

<u>of the selected printer</u>".

Furthermore, Schlonski teaches:

[0032] Once all of the desired subnets have experienced the network discovery such as

shown as steps 102-106, there will result a user interface in which all of the known printers are

listed in the display. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, <u>this resulting list can be</u>

<u>displayed to the systems administrator on computer 12,</u> who in turn can select individual printers

listed therein. When the systems administrator (SA) thus selects a printer, the point-and-click action thus causes the selected printer to be accessed over network 10, and the web page of the selected printer to appear in the user interface, as shown at step 110 of FIG. 2. Once the systems administrator thus has access to the web page and embedded web server of the selected printer, the system administrator can access, and as necessary alter, any information available to the system administrator through the web site of the particular printer.

[0033] FIG. 3 is a flowchart showing how a configuration suitable for a particular type of printer can be found or otherwise determined and then supplied to a target printer of interest on a network. Step 300 shows a new printer, of as yet unknown type, being installed on the network. In order, to operate on the network, this new printer must receive a suitable set of settings, or in short a "configuration."

[0034] The new printer installed at step 300 is discovered as a result of a discovery process at step 302. The discovery step is generally described above with regard to FIG. 2, and may occur on a regular basis or as deliberately requested by an SA. As described above, one important datum which is received from the new printer is the object ID, which identifies the type of printer which has been installed, such as through an association step which occurs in the SA's computer (step 304). Once the type of printer is known, a desired configuration can be applied to the printer.

[0035] According to the illustrated embodiment, there is present on the network what is called a "template printer," meaning an already-installed printer of a given known type, the current configuration of which is used to apply to any further printer of that type which exists or subsequently appears on the network. This template printer is identified by the SA, such as shown at step 306, via a user interface on his computer, as will be shown below. In this embodiment, the configuration data for a printer of a given type is retained only at the template printer (incidental to the printing functions carried out by the template printer), and is not retained independently, for any appreciable length of time, at the SA's computer or at any server. When configuration data is required, the configuration data is obtained from the template printer, such as at step 308, for sending to the new printer.

Therefore, Schlonski does teach management program as being resident on the imaging device being configured, such that the administrator is required to surf across a network with a

browser to utilize the management program through the imaging devices embedded webserver, as evident by the passage above.

h.   The examiners rejection of claims 11-13, 15-16 and 19-22 over figure 4 and

paragraph [0027] pf Schlonski in combination with paragraphs [0038-0039] of pg. 11 of

the specification of the present application under 35 USC 102(e) is therefore improper

(remarks, page 18).

In response to argument [h], examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant because

during the patent examination, claims are given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent

with the specification (see MPEP § 904.01).

Examiner therefore maintains the rejection.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The specification is objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to

adequately teach how to make and use the invention, i.e., failing to provide an enabling

disclosure.

The test to be applied under the written description portion of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first

paragraph, is whether the disclosure of the application as originally filed reasonably conveys to

the artisan that the inventor had possession at that time of later claimed subject matter. Vas-Cat,

Inc. v. Mahurkar, 935 F. 2d 1555, 1565, 19 USPQ2d 111, 1118 (Fed. Cir. 1991), reh'rg denied

(Fed. Cir. July 8, 1991) and reh'rg, en banc, denied (Fed. Cir. July 29, 1991).

The applicants have failed to provide an enabling disclosure in the detailed description of

the embodiment. The specification is objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as

failing to support the subject matter set forth in these claims.

Applicant's specification fails to provide an enabling disclosure (or simply does not

support) for the following:

First, the system that communicates a configuration change across a network to a

management facility that is accessible through a network interface and an embedded webserver

of a first imaging device, selects at least one other imaging device from a list of other imaging

devices stored on the first imaging device and communicates the configuration change from the

imaging device to the at least one other imaging device selected from the list of other imaging

devices stored on the first imaging device and the imaging device displaying the list of other

imaging devices as being **configured itself by the management facility** (as argued by the applicant).

Secondly, the recited limitation "...where the configuration is input by commands received across the network by a management facility on the imaging device that is accessible through the embedded webserver..."

Third, the recited limitation "...wherein the processor is adapted to transmit the configuration **to a network address of** at least one of the other imaging devices of the stored list..."

Fourth, the recited limitation "...wherein the **management facility and embedded web server...**" (Please note that the management facility is in form of an embedded webserver).

Fifth, the recited limitation "...selecting at least one other imaging device from a list of other imaging devices stored on the first imaging device by communicating across the network to the management facility of the first imaging device across the network..."

Sixth, the recited limitation "...communicating a configuration change **by surfing across a network with a web browser to a management facility accessible through** an embedded web server of a first imaging device" and "configuring one or more other imaging devices from the management facility of the first imaging device in response to the configuration change of the first imaging device..."

Seventh, the recited limitation "...wherein the configuration change is received across a network via a network management facility accessible through an embedded webserver of the first imaging device..."

There is no indication whatsoever in the specification of the management program or

facility as being resident on the imaging device being configured through the imaging device's

embedded webserver, i.e. imaging device configuring itself through the embedded webserver.

The specification merely describes the process wherein the administrator surfs to the

address of the imaging device on the network with a web browser. Once connected to the

embedded webserver of the desired imaging device, the administrator can manage it or upgrade

its configuration utilizing the embedded webserver (of the imaging device) without requiring a

specialized imaging device management facility. The command interface of the imaging device,

that comprises the imaging device's management facility, is generated by the embedded

webserver and displayed on the administrator's web browser (applicant specification, page 7

[0025]).

Further, applicant teaches, "at the management facility of the embedded webserver the

administrator can also modify device information and configuration parameters by the

modification and submission of HTML forms and inputs via the browser to the embedded

webserver of the imaging device (specification, page 7 [0027])".

There is no indication in the specification of the fact that the administrator's system is

indeed an imaging device with an embedded webserver or management facility and a web

browser that would have enabled the self-configuration of the imaging device and/or other

functions through the management facility (as argued by the applicant).

Applicant's specification simply refers to the administrator and the web browser for

conducting the configuration and/or configuration change of the imaging devices through their

(imaging device's embedded web server or management facility) embedded webserver (see

applicant specification, page 9-10, [0034-0035], fig. 2-4).

Hence, the above claimed and/or amended limitations presents the subject matter that was

not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the

relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the

claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the **first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:**

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making
> and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it
> pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode
> contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

1.   Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, for the reasons set forth in

the objection to the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2.   Claims 11-13, 15-16, 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Schlonski et al. (hereinafter Schlonski, Pub. No.: US 2002/0196451 A1).

As per claim 11, Schlonski discloses a method of configuring a plurality of imaging

devices coupled to a network, the method comprising: communicating a configuration change

from a browser across a network to management facility on a first imaging device that is

accessible through a network interface and an embedded webserver of a first imaging device (pg.

3 block #32, pg. 4 block #38, fig. 4 and fig. 3 item #310); selecting at least one other imaging

device from a list of other imaging devices stored on the first imaging device by communicating

across the network to the management facility of the first imaging device across the network (fig.

4 and pg. 3 [0027], and based on applicants specification pg. 11 [0038-0039]) and

communicating the configuration change from the first imaging device to the at least one other

imaging device selected from a list of other imaging devices stored on the first imaging device

(pg. 1 block #9, pg. 3 block #27 and fig. 3-4).

As per claim 12, Schlonski discloses the process of generating the list of other imaging

devices and storing the list of other imaging devices in the first imaging device (pg. 3 block #27,

pg. 2 block #15, fig. 2 item #106 and fig. 4).

As per claim 13, Schlonski discloses the process of generating the list of other imaging

devices similar to the first imaging devices (pg. 1 block #9, pg. 3 block #27-29, 34 and fig. 4).

As per claim 15, Schlonski discloses a method of operating a plurality of imaging

devices, the method comprising: communicating a configuration change by surfing across a

network with a web browser to a management facility accessible through an embedded

webserver of a first imaging device (pg. 3 [0027]); processing the configuration change on the

first imaging device, thereby generating a configuration on the first imaging device (pg. 3 block

#32, pg. 4 block #38 and fig. 3 item #310); and configuring one or more other imaging devices

from the management facility of the first imaging device in response to the configuration change

of the first imaging device, wherein the one or more other imaging devices are selected from a

list stored on the first imaging device (pg. 4 block #40 and fig. 3-5).

As per claim 16, Schlonski discloses the process of configuring the one or more other

imaging devices further by communicating the configuration of the first imaging device to the

one or more other imaging devices (fig. 3-4).

As per claim 19, Schlonski discloses the process of communicating a configuration from

an originating network device that is selected from group consisting of local network site, and a

remote network site (fig. 4 and fig. 1).

As per claim 20, Schlonski discloses the process of communicating configuration from a

network site that is another imaging device (fig. 3, fig. 4 and fig. 1).

As per claim 21, Schlonski discloses a computer-usable medium having computer

readable instructions stored thereon for execution by a processor to perform a method

comprising: processing a configuration change on a first imaging device, wherein the

configuration is received across a network via a management facility accessible through an

embedded webserver of the first imaging device (fig. 3 item #310); refereeing to a list of other

imaging devices on the network stored in the first imaging device (fig. 4); and configuring at

least one imaging device selected from the list via the management facility of the first imaging

device in response to the configuration change of the first imaging device (fig. 5 and pg. 4 block

#40 and fig. 3).

As per claim 22, Schlonski discloses the process of configuring at least one imaging

device from a list using a configuration of the first imaging device (fig. 4: displays a list of

printers to select the printer to be used as a template in configuring other printers, fig. 5: displays

the printers to be selected in order to be cloned or configured by using template of other printer).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-4 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Schlonski et al. (hereinafter Schlonski, Pub. No.: US 2002/0196451 A1) in view of Carcerano et

al. (U. S. Patent No. 6,308,205 B1).

As per claim 1, Schlonski discloses an imaging device, comprising: a processor adapted

for communication with a network using an embedded webserver (pg. 3 block #32 and applicant

admitted prior art AAPA, pg. 2 block 7); wherein the processor is adapted to store a

configuration for the imaging device on the computer-usable media, where the configuration is

input by commands received across the network from a web browser to a management facility

resident on the imaging device such that the management facility is accessible from the network

through the embedded webserver (pg. 3 block #32-35, pg. 3 [0027] and fig. 2 item #106 and

AAPA pg. 2 block 7); wherein the processor is adapted to store a list of other imaging devices on

the network in data depository (fig. 2 item #106 and fig. 4); and wherein processor is adapted to

transmit the configuration to a network address of at least one of the other imaging devices of the

stored list (fig. 3 item #306, 308 and pg. 3 block #36), however Schlonski does not disclose a

device with a computer-usable media coupled to the processor (please note that the feature is

inherent, however Carcerano is introduced as an evidence).

Carcerano, from the same field of endeavor explicitly discloses an imaging device

comprising a processor for communication with a network using an embedded webserver and a

computer-usable media coupled to the processor (fig. 4 item #91, 93, 95). Therefore, it would

have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to

incorporate the teaching of Carcerano as stated above with Schlonski in order to provide a

computer-usable media coupled to the processor. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have

been motivated because all of the networked devices are generally includes a processor and a

computer-readable media (AAPA, pg. 2 block #7) and further as to provide storage to processor

during execution of software applications (Carcerano, col. 8 L12-14).

As per claim 2, Schlonski discloses the process and system for discovering the list of

other imaging devices from the network (pg. 3 block #27-28).

As per claim 3, Schlonski discloses the process for discovering other imaging devices

from the network that are similar to the imaging device (fig. 2, fig. 3 item #304 and pg. 4 item

#39).

As per claim 4, Schlonski does not explicitly disclose the process wherein the embedded

webserver is a function of the processor in response to computer-readable instructions stored on

the computer-usable media. Carcerano discloses the process wherein the processor loads process

steps from a computer-readable medium into main memory and the processor then executes the

stored process steps from main memory in order to execute application programs such as an

HTTP server (read as processor executing an embedded webserver application in response to

computer readable instructions, col. 8 L12-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the

teaching of Carcerano as stated above with Schlonski in order to execute the embedded

webserver application. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because it

would have executed the application programs and/or software applications such as http server

(an embedded webserver, col. 8 L14-20).

As per claim 8, Schlonski discloses the process wherein the configuration for

transmission to at least one of he other imaging devices is sourced form an originating network

device that is selected from the group consisting of imaging device, a local network site and a

remote network site (fig. 1 and pg. 3 block #36 and fig. 4).

4.   Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schlonski et al.

(hereinafter Schlonski, Pub. No.: US 2002/0196451 A1) in view of Carcerano et al. (U. S. Patent

No. 6,308,205 B1), and further in view of Mathieson (Pub. No.: US 2002/0143915 A1).

As per claim 7, Schlonski in view of Carcerano discloses an imaging device with

embedded webserver adapted to process of imaging device upgrade command (Schlonski, fig. 4-

5 and pg. 3 block #32), however, Schlonski in view of Carcerano does not explicitly disclose the

commands including upgrade firmware, upgrade software, upgrade supplemental information,

online, offline, restart, reset, purge job, pause job, and manage job queue.

Mathieson discloses the process of managing job queues including the process of

cancel/pause job and hold jobs (pg. 1 block #15, 18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schlonski in

view of Carcerano to provide the following commands: upgrade firmware, upgrade software,

upgrade supplemental information, online, offline, restart, reset, purge job, pause job, and

manage job as this functions are well known in the art.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because it would have

configured plurality of digital printers on a network and would have further provided a

mechanism for managing print jobs by manipulating any of the jobs in the queues.

5.   Claims 5-6 and 9-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Schlonski et al. (hereinafter Schlonski, Pub. No.: US 2002/0196451 A1) in view of Carcerano et

al. (U. S. Patent No. 6,308,205 B1), and further in view of Hawes (U. S. Patent No. 6,026,436).

As per claim 5, Schlonski in view of Carcerano does not explicitly disclose the process

wherein the embedded webserver is adapted to process an upload of configuration selected from

the group consisting of configuration parameters, configuration parameters with a mask,

firmware, software, supplemental information, configuration parameters from a network site,

configuration parameters with a mask from a network site, firmware from a network site,

software from a network site, supplemental information from a network site. Hawes discloses the

system wherein the properties form (read as configuration form) is posted to the device

(uploaded, col. 9 L4-17) and embedded webserver of the destination device processes an upload

of configuration and/or sets the relevant properties, with the http service (col. 9 L18-29 and fig.

5-7 and fig. 4 item #102: read as network site). Hawes further teaches that many more

configuration values than those shown in form of fig. 6-7 may be provided (col. 8 L58-64).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Hawes and combine with Schlonski and Carcerano in order to

process an upload of configuration data. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been

motivated so that the other network devices would have been configured in a most efficient and

timely manner by copying the configuration and/or settings from one device to another.

As per claim 6, Schlonski in view of Carcerano does not explicitly disclose the process

wherein the embedded webserver is adapted to download information from the group consisting

of configuration parameters, configuration parameters with a mask, firmware, software,

supplemental information, configuration parameters from a network site, configuration

parameters with a mask from a network site, firmware from a network site, software from a

network site, supplemental information from a network site. Hawes discloses the system wherein

the embedded server is adapted to download information from a network site (fig. 4, fig. 6-7, col.

8 L30-58 and col. 9 L18-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary

skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hawes and combine with

Schlonski and Carcerano in order to download information. One of ordinary skilled in the art

would have been motivated because of the same reasons as set forth in claim 5.

As per claim 10, Schlonski in view of Carcerano does not explicitly disclose the process

of transmitting configuration to at least one other imaging device via a protocol that is selected

from the group consisting http protocol, https protocol, printer mark-up language and a

compatible imaging device communication protocol. Hawes, from the same field of endeavor

discloses the process of sending configuration to other imaging device via http or https, SNMP

(col. 7 L37-39) and Hawes further teaches that any other type of communication protocol could

provide getting/setting functionality of servers (col. 8 L3-30 and fig. 4). Therefore, it would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to

modify Hawes with Schlonski and Carcerano in order to send configuration via a compatible

imaging device protocol. One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated so that the

plurality of network devices is configured efficiently. One of ordinary skilled in the art would

have also been motivated to use http as interfaces because of the following reasons: first,

development costs are lower and deployment schedules shorter since the mechanism can be used

by many clients   without the necessity of writing the client display software (often referred to as

"user interface" or UI) for each operating system and processor that clients use. Second, it is

straightforward to define multi-lingual interfaces by storing the information in multiple

languages on the server, permitting the server to be accessed in multiple languages by different

clients concurrently. Third, upgrades or changes can be made to the print or document

processing machine's capabilities without the inconvenience of the vendor developing new client

display software and of the client having to install new software on every client computer for

each such upgrade (Hawes, col. 3 L16-34).

As per claim 9, it does not teach or further define over the limitations in claims 5-6 and

10. Therefore, claim 9 is rejected for the same reasons as set forth in claims 5-6 and 10.

6.   Claims 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Schlonski et al.

(hereinafter Schlonski, Pub. No.: US 2002/0196451 A1) in view of Hawes (U. S. Patent No.

6,026,436).

As per claim 17-18, they recite the same limitations as in claims 5 and claim 7.

Therefore, claims 17-18 are rejected for the same reasons as set forth in claims 5 and 7.

7.   Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Schlonski et al.

(hereinafter Schlonski, Pub. No.: US 2002/0196451 A1) in view of Mixer, Jr. (hereinafter Mixer,

U. S. Patent No. 6,693,722 B1).

As per claim 14, Schlonski does not explicitly disclose the process of translating the

configuration change to a printer protocol compatible with other imaging device prior to

communicating the configuration change to that other imaging device.

Mixer, from the same field of endeavor discloses the process of converting the data

stream (read as configuration data) from a protocol native to the device to the protocol

compatible with the device (col. 1 L38-58). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of

ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of

Mixer as stated above with Schlonski in order to translate the configuration data to a printer

compatible protocol data prior to communicating the configuration to the other device.

One of ordinary skilled in the art would have been motivated because it would have

enabled the communications between network devices with different standards and protocols

(Mixer, col. 1 L15-58).

Additional References

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure (see PTO-892 dated 3/09/2006).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).
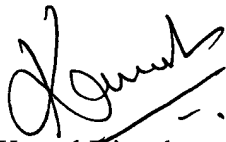
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to KAMAL B. DIVECHA whose telephone number is 571-272-

5863. The examiner can normally be reached on Increased Flex Work Schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Zarni Maung can be reached on 571-272-3939. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kamal Divecha
Art Unit 2151
July 7, 2006.

ZARNI MAUNG
JPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER